

BORDEN HURLS BOMBSHELL INTO GREAT RANKS

ENORMOUS EXTENT OF POLICE GRAFT SHOWN

Keeper of Disorderly Resort Implicated High Officials
MR. HERTZ TELLS OF WORKING OF SYSTEM

District Attorney Whitman, of New York, has Documentary Evidence Proving Guilt of Men Higher Up.

New York, N. Y., March 10.—A book of graft history covering a period of 50 years was opened for District Attorney Whitman today by Rote Hertz, one of the most wealthy and notorious keepers of disorderly resorts in this city. The woman sentenced last week to one year's imprisonment for running a house for immoral purposes, made a complete confession. She disclosed the "system" which had paved the way for her success, and had paved the way, it is said, for prosecution not only of several high officials, but for a number of politicians alleged to be connected with the "system."

Many subpoenas were issued as soon as the woman completed her disclosure and Mr. Whitman will be busy during the next few days examining witnesses who are expected to corroborate her story.

A SCARCITY OF WAR NEWS IN BALKANS

London, March 10.—The alarming development of European armaments and the open references of the German press to the possibility of a French war of revenge creates a feeling of anxiety in Great Britain, and the London morning papers are in the King's speech at the opening of parliament of any indication of the government's intentions with regard to further defensive measures to meet the growth of continental armaments.

TO MASSACRE POPULATION OF SCUTARI

This Step Advocated by Belgrade Newspaper—Writer Tells of Servian Outrage in Albania.

London, March 10.—The massacre of the entire population of the Turkish fortress of Scutari, is probable when the city falls, according to a traveller who writes to the Manchester Guardian, the newspaper gives prominence to the letter, saying that the writer has had every opportunity to know the temper of the Montenegrin and Servian besiegers. It appeals to Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, and to the European powers to take steps to avert such a massacre.

FREDERICTON REFORM TICKET SWEEPS FIELD IN GILIC ELECTION

But One of Last Year's Aldermen Returned to Office—Plebiscite is in Favor of Temperance.

Special to The Standard.—In the civic elections here today the business men's ticket swept the field, only one of last year's aldermen being returned. In the referendum on the question whether the aldermen should have control of the police force or whether the force should be placed under the jurisdiction of an independent commission, the latter idea was ratified, though only a small vote was cast on the question.

Owing to the fact that separate booths were opened to take the vote on the police question, without being properly advertised, many of those who voted in the aldermanic elections did not cast a ballot in the plebiscite. Of the 1152 voters on the list 1,000 turned out to vote for the aldermen, but the vote on the plebiscite only showed the following result:

Independent commission, 204 votes. Aldermanic control, 106 votes. Neither, 54 votes. Spoiled, 3 votes.

The new council will be composed of Mayor W. F. Hooper who was elected by acclamation, and the following aldermen:

OBSERVATIONISTS CLAMORED FOR CHURCHILL CORRESPONDENCE, THEY SAT SAD AND SILENT WHEN IT CAME

Mr. Churchill Voices Opinion of British Admiralty that it Would Not be Practical for Canada to Attempt to Build Battleships—Declares also Against Scheme of Fleet Units—Liberals Stunned with Amazement at Complete Vindication of Borden Government's Naval Policy.

THE CRUX OF THE WHOLE MATTER

"It is clear that it would be wholly unwise for Canada to attempt to undertake the building of a battleship at the present moment. The cost of laying down the plant alone would, at a rough estimate, be approximately £15,000,000 and it could not be ready for four years."

—WINSTON CHURCHILL TO RIGHT HON. R. L. BORDEN.

Special to The Standard.—Ottawa, March 10.—Liberals who during the past week have been uproarious in their applause of pseudo-expert pronouncements to the effect that Canada could as easily build battleships as Britain, received a rude shock tonight when confronted with an authoritative statement upon the question of naval construction, sent some time ago to the government by the British Admiralty and signed by Winston S. Churchill, the First Lord. Apparently they had believed that the document, from which Right Hon. Mr. Borden quoted striking figures showing the estimated cost of building fleet units in Canada, contained some data favorable to their cause and that they had been misled.

The Premier then read a letter from Mr. Winston Churchill and two memoranda, dated respectively January 16 and January 24, during the recital of which Liberal members of the House were noted for their frequent shouts of concurrence.

In the evening Mr. Carvell went on the floor, declaring that the figures which Mr. Borden had given were absurd.

On December 18, 1912, Mr. Borden wrote to Mr. Churchill, saying: "It has been suggested to me that the construction of large warships of the most modern type has been attended with great difficulties in its earlier stages, and the cost has been excessive. If I am not trespassing too much upon your good nature, I would like to receive any information along that line so that it would be available if necessary."

On January 23, Mr. Churchill replied, giving the following memorandum: "The suggestion that the proposed battleships could be expeditiously built in Canada cannot be based on a full knowledge of the question."

The battleship of today has gradually evolved from years of experiment and experience. She is a mass of intricate machinery and machinery, all require separate and extensive plant of a very costly nature, to cope with the complex changes in design and composition; in addition to this the actual construction of a battleship which high tensile and mild steel are largely used requires the employment of special riveters and steel workers. These men are difficult to obtain in Great Britain, and it is thought it would be a long time before a sufficient number of men were

workmen of this nature could be obtained in Canada.

The Armour Plate.
For the manufacture of armour plates, large steel furnaces, heavy rolling mills, planing machines, cutting plant, etc., capable of dealing with weights of 150 tons at a time, have to be provided, besides which the special treatment to obtain the correct quality of plate requires expert hands which have been brought up to nothing else. Such men could not be obtained in Canada.

The Guns.
For the manufacture of guns, plant consisting of heavy lathes, boring and turning machines, etc., is necessary. In addition to this, heavy forgings, such as gun barrels, are made in the works, and the fitting of the barrels to the gun cranes, all capable of dealing with weights up to and over 100 tons, are required. The men for this class of work are specially trained and could not be obtained in Canada.

Gun Mountings.
For the manufacture of gun mountings, which involves the use of castings of irregular shape of iron, steel and brass, and which require special armor treatment, a special armor plate plant is required. The hydraulic and electric machinery for these mountings are all of an intricate and special design, requiring special knowledge, and can only be undertaken by a firm having years of experience on work of this nature.

The Engines.
The manufacture of engines although requiring special treatment, does not present such great difficulties as that of armor, guns and gun mountings. This kind of work is done at the first stage to know what plant machinery is required, and the introduction of internal combustion engines may revolutionize the whole of the engine construction of warships.

The above does not include special machinery such as bilge pumps, steering gear, and numbers of other details which have to be sub-contracted for all over the country, and only with people on the Admiralty list. The expense of fitting these up, sending them out, and carrying out trials would be very onerous.

For the building yard itself the installation of heavy cranes and appliances for building a vessel of, say 27,000 tons, is a very heavy item, and the fitting of the blocks and slips to take this weight would require considerable care in the selection of a site, in regard to the nature of soil, so that existing shipyards might not be adapted for this purpose.

Cost of a Shipyard.
As an example of the cost of a shipyard it may be mentioned that the shipyard in order to cope with increased work have lately put down a new shipyard which is costing approximately three-quarters of a million pounds. This yard has already been two years in preparation and will not be ready for laying down a ship for another six months.

Foreign Ship Building.
With regard to foreign shipbuilding, Austria-Hungary has largely extended her resources by laying down two large ships at Ploze. This scheme was projected in 1908. It is understood that these ships were put down in 1911 and the first battleship commenced in January, 1912.

The Austrian press states that the contract for completion in July, 1914, but that it is probable there will be a delay of some months in the realization. In this instance, however, they have other large yards and all the necessary plant in the country. The cost of this undertaking is now known. The Japanese have taken twenty years in working up their warship building, and may take over three years to build a battleship, and although anxious to build all ships in their own country they still find it

necessary to have some of them built in Great Britain.

Spain has developed a shipyard in Ferrol and at Cartagena. They have only found it possible to put down second class battleships of about 15,000 tons at Ferrol (the bulk of the material coming from Great Britain) and the yards are being financed and worked by English firms (Armstrong & Brown and Vickers).

Taking the above points into consideration, it is clear that it would be wholly unwise for Canada to attempt to undertake the building of a battleship at the present moment. The cost of laying down the plant alone would, at a rough estimate, be approximately £15,000,000, and it would not be ready for four years.

Such an outlay could only be justified on the assumption that Canada is to keep up a continuous naval building programme to turn out a succession of ships after the fashion of the largest shipyards in Great Britain and Europe.

The Cost of Fleet Units.
On January 24 Mr. Churchill wrote again as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Borden.—I have now had an examination made of the figures which you sent me in your letter of December 1912, and I find that they are not quite in agreement with those which have been worked out here, particularly in regard to the cost of the hulls of the ships. I am sending you a table showing the cost of a fleet unit such as is proposed, if constructed in this country: (A) on the types and at the prices which were in force in 1912-13; (B) on the Australian agreement was made; (C) at the present time. The considerable increase shown are due to the increase in prices and partly to the increased power of the modern battle cruiser or fast battleship."

I think I may assume that the figures sent you on the 23rd instant will have convinced you that the idea of building the capital ships in Canada is impracticable, and I have therefore not attempted to obtain an estimate of the cost of the fleet units. I am sure, in saying that the increase in cost could not be prudently calculated at less than 25 per cent., or 30 per cent.

The Pay and the Men.
I also send a table showing similarly the difference in the cost of maintenance of such a fleet unit between 1912-13 and 1913, at British rates, and the cost of the fleet unit at the present time, showing the increase which would be involved by granting the rates of pay now drawn by officers and men serving in the "Rainbow" and the "Niobe," which, taken as a whole, are about two thirds higher than in the Imperial Navy.

"Apart from the reply to your immediate question, it seems desirable to comment on another point. The Admiralty will, of course, loyally endeavor to facilitate the policy which may commend itself to Canada; but the prospects of their being able to cooperate to any great extent in manning the units is now much less than it would have been at the time of the Imperial conference of 1909. It must be remembered that the new German Navy has necessitated a large increase in the number of ships which His Majesty's government must keep in commission, and all our manning resources are now strained to their utmost limits, more especially as regards lieutenants (senior), petty officers, torpedo and navigation) and the numerous skilled professional ratings which cannot be improvised or obtained except by years of careful training. In 1909 the question turned upon the provision by Canada, in the Pacific, of a fleet unit involving an initial expenditure estimated at £3,700,000, and maintenance at an estimated cost of £600,000 per annum. The Canadian government did not think this com-

FREEMAN WILL SPEND WEEK IN UPPER CANADA

MADEROS WANT PEACE FOR MEXICO

Will Refrain from Participation in Politics of that Country—Send Statement to President Huerta.

New York, March 10.—Ernesto Madero, former minister of finance in the Mexican cabinet, who arrived here from Mexico City last week, issued a statement today on behalf of himself and the members of the Madero family now in this city, and those who are expected to arrive here within the next few days. In it Mr. Madero declared that it was the intention of himself and the other members of the Madero family to refrain from participation in politics in Mexico. He said he hoped that all of the Maderos would soon return to the southern republic.

"Before leaving Mexico City, we assured the officials of the present provisional government that it was our purpose to take any part whatsoever in Mexican politics," the statement said. "We told them that we proposed to proceed to the United States and to remain there until political conditions in Mexico should become settled. There will be no change in this policy, upon which the Madero family is fully determined."

"It is not true, as has been reported, that any member of the Madero family contemplates organizing any movement against the present government of Mexico or to take any part whatsoever in such a movement. It is the sincerest desire of myself, and of every member of the Madero family that peace will soon prevail again throughout Mexico. We hope also that all good people in Mexico will cooperate toward this end."

Rafael Hernandez, minister of the interior in the late President Madero's cabinet said he endorsed heartily all the statements expressed by Ernest Madero. He understood that Mr. Madero and Mr. Hernandez are sending telegrams to President Huerta, and some of the members of the Madero family, embodying the main features of the above statement.

able with their arrangements and suggested that they should provide a limited number of cruisers and destroyers which were to be stationed in the Pacific and Atlantic. The admiralty agreed to help in the organization and manning if possible.

"Between that time and 1912 a commencement was made with the establishment of a Canadian naval force but in those three years only small progress was made with the training of recruits and cadets and it would have been impossible for the Canadian government to man a single cruiser."

"The provision of two fleet units consisting of the most modern ships would divert from their necessary stations large numbers of very efficient officers and men which would have been lent by the admiralty."

"The case of the Australian unit stands on a different footing, for its establishment directly relieves the British ships hitherto maintained on British stations thus ultimately setting free a considerable number of men."

Will Demonstrate Cure In The Big Hospitals

HIS PATIENTS SHOW MUCH IMPROVEMENT

To Treat One Hundred Sufferers in Toronto—Visits to Montreal and Ottawa also Planned for German Physician.

London, Ont., Mar. 10.—Hon. Adam Beck this afternoon received a telegram from Dr. Frederick Friedmann, the famous German physician and discoverer of a possible cure for tuberculosis. The telegram was an acceptance of an invitation to address the Canadian Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis which meets in annual session in Ottawa on Wednesday. Mr. Beck is president of the association.

"I accept respectfully and gratefully your invitation to demonstrate on March 12, my treatment for tuberculosis before your association as a precautionary measure. I will endeavor to make few introductory remarks as suggested. Anticipate great pleasure in being with you."

Mr. Beck left tonight for Toronto and will be in Ottawa on Wednesday to attend the meeting of the Tuberculosis Association. He expressed himself as delighted at the prospect of meeting Dr. Friedmann.

"So far as I am able to ascertain," said Mr. Beck, "the highest medical authorities and journals have a good deal of confidence in Dr. Friedmann."

Patients Recovering.
New York, March 10.—Dr. F. F. Friedmann left this city tonight for Canada, where he plans to give a demonstration of the treatment he claims will cure tuberculosis. Tomorrow morning he will probably administer it to a patient out of the Royal Edward Institute in Montreal. Wednesday he will attend a tuberculosis convention in Ottawa, and will demonstrate his vaccine there. Thursday he will treat 100 sufferers at the King Edward Institute in Toronto.

Meanwhile the government officials, who are investigating the treatment, will be busy gathering more tuberculosis patients upon whom they will ask Dr. Friedmann to demonstrate when he returns here Friday.

Dr. S. S. Coldwater, Superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital, said tonight that the directors of the government Hygienic Laboratory at Washington have requested that Mount Sinai be used as a tuberculosis hospital. He said the request will be granted.

Dr. Friedmann's first patients in America have already improved. Patients treated by Dr. Friedmann in the People's Hospital where the Berlin physician demonstrated last week, the Landesmann said the pains in the patients' chests have been greatly allayed and their coughing has nearly stopped. He referred to the treatment as "remarkable."

LUMBERMEN WILL LOBBY IN CAPITAL.
Special to The Standard.—Newcastle, March 10.—President Thos. W. Flett, Secretary T. W. Butler, K. C., and others of the lumbermen's protective association will go to Fredericton tomorrow to oppose the granting of perpetual lumber leases. D. J. Buckley will be unable to attend because of illness.

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